THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. IV., No. 165. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1853. PRICE, DRS. 15 ₽ ANNUM.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to notify for the information of the Mercantile Community and others, that Her Majesty's Mails per *Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam Ships* will be despatched from HONGKONG on the 11th and 27th or 28th of the Month, until further alterations take place, of which due notice will be given.

E. WARDEN,—*Agent.*

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office, Shanghae, 6th September, 1853.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. GEORGE R. DIXWELL in our Firm at *Canton* and *Shanghae* ceased on the 31st ultimo, and Mr. E. FRANCIS PARKER is this day admitted a Partner.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Canton, 1st June, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. SAMUEL WETMORE (formerly known as SAMUEL WETMORE, JR.) in our Firm at *Canton* and *Shanghae* ceased on the 30th ultimo.

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

MR. AUGUSTUS RAWLINS HUDSON & MR. WILLIAM HERBERT VACHER, are this day admitted partners in our firm.

GILMAN, BOWMAN & Co.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE Business conducted by the undersigned will in future be carried on under the style of JAS. BOWMAN & Co.

JAS. BOWMAN.

Shanghai, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is authorised by Messrs. W. R. WARDLEY & Co., of Canton, to sign their Firm per procuration.

JAS. BOWMAN.

Shanghai, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

MR. FREDERIC A. KING, has this day become a partner in our firm.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, 5th May, 1853.

INSURANCES.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	Harbour Risk. Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,	100,000	200,000
Union Insurance Company,	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	40,000	50,000
Tripli. Insurance Society,	40,000	12,000
London Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.* And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ⅔, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

26 *Cornhill, London.*

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore,* and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

Trustees.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 8th June, 1849.

INSURANCES.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL $1,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS IN CHINA for the above Office, and are prepared to take MARINE RISKS to the extent of $50,000 in each Ship, made payable in *China, Bombay, Calcutta, London,* and *New York.*

RISKS are taken in this office under the mutual principle whereby the insured becomes a shareholder to the amount of his premium, *without incurring responsibility,* and at the close of the financial year he will duly receive his share of the dividend of the Company's profits in scrip bearing interest at 6% per annum until redeemed in cash after a certain period, if not meantime absorbed in losses.

RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghae, August 24th, 1853.

GLOBE INSURANCE,
CORNHILL AND PALL-MALL, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
Directors.

JAMES W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., *Chairman.*
FOWLER NEWSAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer.*
HENRY ALEXANDER, Esq.
JOHN S. BROWNRIGG, Esq.
BOYCE COMBE, Esq.
THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq.
EDWARD GOLDSMID, Esq.
Sir I. L. GOLDSMID, Bart F.R.S.
ROBERT HAWTHORN, Esq.
JOHN HODGSON, Esq.
RICHARD LAMBERT JONES, Esq.
ROBERT LOCKE, Esq.
BOYD MILLER, Esq.
SHEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq.
WILLIAM PHILLIMORE, Esq.
W. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT SAUNDERS Esq.
Sir WALTER STIRLING, Bart.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Ald. M.P.
WILLIAM TITE, Esq. F.R.S.
HENRY J. WHEELER, Esq.
JOSIAH WILSON, Esq.
BENJAMIN G. WINDUS, Esq.
WILLIAM NEWMARCH, *Secretary.*

FOR

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, AND ANNUITIES,

AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.

CAPITAL:—*ONE MILLION Sterling.*

The Whole Paid-Up and Invested: and entirely Independent of the amount of Premiums received.

CHINA AGENCY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for FIRE INSURANCE, are prepared to accept RISKS at *Shanghae.*

—Particulars of Rates &c., will be given on application to

DIROM, GRAY & Co.
Agents at Shanghae.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
Managers.

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq. *Deputy-Chairman.*
Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD, *M.P.*
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Captain HENRY G. HAMILTON, *R.N.*
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WARDE NORMAN, Esq.
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq. *M.P.*
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg to inform the Foreign Residents at *Hongkong, Canton,* and *Shanghae,* that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attornies to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other PROPERTY at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents in China.

China, August 1852.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are now authorized to grant POLICIES payable in *Shanghae,* as well as in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 10th May, 1852.

MARINE INSURANCE.
HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital £50,000 in Shares of £500 each.
SECRETARIES:
Messrs. LINDSAY & Co.,
Hongkong, Canton, and *Shanghai.*
AGENTS:

Messrs. GLEDSTANES & Co.,		*London.*
,,	LECKIE & Co.,	*Bombay.*
,,	SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co.,	*Calcutta.*
,,	PARRY & Co.,	*Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

INSURANCES.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant POLICIES in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1813.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy, the Straits, Ceylon, the Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

R. S. WALKER, *Hongkong.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
A. EMERSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras,* or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

FOR SALE.

JUST PUBLISHED PRICE $2.

A GRAMMAR of the Shanghae Dialect by the Rev. J. EDKINS, B.A.

To be had at the *London Mission Printing Office* or the Office of the *North-China Herald.*

Shanghae, 23rd September, 1853.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE, AT THE *HERALD OFFICE.*

A FEW Copies of the CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE. Price $2 per Copy.

Shanghai, 26th March, 1853.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, and PORT WINE, from PHILLPS & Co., London. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, 22nd March, 1853.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, ex *Abergeldie.*

DIROM, GRAY & Co.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A QUANTITY of best English Sheet LEAD, also the following—BEER now landing per the *Mary Shepherd,* from the house of WHITBREAD & Co., of London. London PORTER in Hogsheads and Bottle. PALE ALE in Hogsheads and Bottle.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 25th February, 1853.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, and PORT Wine; and a few cases of fine French BRANDY; also superior bottled STOUT—just received per *Crystal Palace* from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 11th, 1853.

PERUVIAN GUANO.

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR CLARET; PALE and LIGHT GOLD SHERRY; and PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE undersigned beg to give notice, that they have removed their Establishment, to the Godown formerly ALAM Godown, fronting JAMES MACDONALD, Esq.'s Property, and quite close to the River.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, April 19th, 1853.

JUST LANDED.

A SMALL (fresh) supply of KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,—a Certain Remedy for Disorders of the *Pulmonary Organs.* Being free from every deleterious ingredient, they may be taken at all times, *by the most delicate female and by the youngest child.*

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 9th July, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are now prepared to supply *Soda-Water, Lemonade, Seltzer-Water, Potass-Water, Magnesia-Water, Ginger-Beer, Ærated Raspberry, Do. Gooseberry, Do. Capillaire, Do. D' Orgeat,* and *Do. De Gomme.*

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, April 19th, 1853.

HOUSES.

TO BE SOLD,

THE DWELLING HOUSE at present in the occupation of the undersigned; the lot comprizes about three mows.

The sale price may be settled in Sterling, in which case payment could be made in approved Bills upon England.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1853.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEO. F. HUBERTSON,
INSURANCE BROKER & CONVEYANCER;
SHANGHAE.

Residence—The old *Billiard-Club* at the back of Messrs. SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.'s.

N.B.—Chronometers rated by transit observations.

Shanghae, 21st September, 1853.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

THE above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort, or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D. } *Medical*
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D. } *Attendants.*

Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
SHANGHAE;
SITUATED ON THE SITE OF THE LATE "VICTORIA HOTEL,"
IN THE STREET LEADING FROM THE *Second (or Tuckee) Stone Jetty.*
BILLIARD-TABLES, & TEN-PIN ALLEYS ATTACHED.

CHAs. M. DONALDSON,
SHIP PROVISIONER;
"COMMERCIAL HOUSE," SHANGHAE.
VESSELS SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS DAILY.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

ROBERT PERT,
SAIL-MAKER,
AT THE MOUTH OF YANG-KING-PANG,
SHANGHAE.

N.B.—Flags of all descriptions made to order.

JAMES WENDLER,
SAIL-MAKER;
OPPOSITE THE
YANG-KING-PANG BRIDGE,
SHANGHAE.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!
PULVERMACHER'S PATENT PORTABLE HYDRO-ELECTRIC CHAIN,

For Personal use,
(Constructed to be worn on the body under the garments.)

THIS is the most extraordinary discovery in *medicine* and *electricity* of the present day. It relieves without shock or any disagreeable sensation *instantaneously*—the moment it is applied—acute nervous pains, such as head, ear, and toothache, rheumatic pains, tic-douloureux, &c., *(and any person suffering is at liberty freely to convince himself of this astonishing fact at either of the depôts)*; and by it's *mild* but *continuous and perceptible* influence on the system, when worn for some time, diseases of years standing, such as gout, local paralysis, nervous complaints, liver diseases, &c., disappear gradually—*often in a few days.* It precipitates metals from their solutions, decomposes water, deflects the magnetic needle, &c. The instrument producing these effects weighs about two ounces, is always ready for instantaneous use, and will for occasional use, last a man for years, guarding himself, his family, friends, &c., against that immense number of complaints and diseases, in which *mild streaming electricity,* is a perfectly *safe,* certain, and wonderfully speedy remedy. Extraordinary and incredible as may seem the above facts, *any person can freely and very easily convince himself of their truth, at any of the depôts beforehand.* The invention has been exhibited with the greatest success before—THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, THE ROYAL BRITISH ASSOCIATIONS, THE ACADEMIE NATIONALE DE MEDECINE, and other institutions of the highest order. *More than six-hundred communications of cures* have been received during the last nine months from the *Hospitals, Physicians* of the highest standing, from *Noblemen, Clergymen, Magistrates, Naval and Military Authorities, &c., &c.*; the copies of which may be had at any of the depôts, and a full description (by post for two stamps.)

☞ Sold by CHAS. MEINIG, 103, Leadenhall Street, & 71 Regent Street, London; also in China, by Mr. JOHN LEMON, *Hongkong;* and Mr. HENRY SHEARMAN, *Shanghae.*

JUST RECEIVED.

A FRESH SUPPLY of the above CHAINS from $2 to $11 each, and a few powerful BATTERIES at $25 each.

ALSO, a few VOLTAMETERS, &c. &c.

Shanghai, September 1st, 1853.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAGUERREOTYPE.

THE undersigned Daguerrean Artist most respectfully begs to inform the Foreign Residents at Shanghai and Woosung that he has arrived from Hongkong, and taken up his residence at Mr. E. HALL'S Establishment, where he is now prepared with the latest improvements and an elegant assortment of materials just arrived from London, to take portraits from the size of one foot square to ¾ of an Inch:—elegant lockets and rings of gold to suit the small size may be had. Orders for Views taken on full-size plates must be sent in with as little delay as possible, as his stay will be limited to a fortnight at the utmost.

C. DUBEN.

Shanghai, 23rd September, 1853.

GREAT HESSIAN LOAN
Of 6,725,000 Dollars.

THE following Large Prizes must be gained, viz:—

14 of 40,000 Dollars	60 of 4,000 Dollars
22 ,, 36,000 ,,	60 ,, 2,000 ,,
24 ,, 32,000 ,,	120 ,, 1,500 ,,
60 ,, 8,000 ,,	180 ,, 1,000 ,,

&c., &c., &c.

The smallest Prize is 55 Dollars.

The next Drawing will take place 1st *Dec.,* 1853.

Fixed Prices of the Shares:—

One Share ....for £ 1 Sterling.
Six do. ....for £ 5 ,,
Thirteen Shares ....for £10 ,,
Thirty do. ....for £20 ,,

Each Shareholder will receive an official list of the winning numbers. The Prizes will be paid in cash, and in full, *without deductions,* through the various Banks.

Shares in the Frankfort Distribution may also be obtained at lower prices than at any other House.

Remittances in Bank Notes or Drafts on account of the Receiver General for this Loan distribution, are to be directed and addressed to Messrs. B. FRIEDBERG & Co., 3, *Regent's Terrace, Commercial Road, London.*

GREAT ELECTORAL HESSIAN STATE LOAN
Of 6,725,000 Dollars.

THIS LOAN is guaranteed by the Government and contracted by the eminent Banking House of Messrs. M. A. VON ROTHSCHILD & SONS, in Frankfort-on-the-Maine. The following Capital Prizes must be gained:—

14 of 40,000 Dollars	60 of 4,000 Dollars
22 ,, 36,000 ,,	60 ,, 2,000 ,,
24 ,, 32,000 ,,	120 ,, 1,500 ,,
60 ,, 8,000 ,,	180 ,, 1,000 ,,

&c., &c., &c.

The smallest Prize is 55 Dollars.

The next Drawing will take place on the 1st December, 1853.

The price of the Tickets is as follows:—

One Ticket for £1 Sterl. | Thirty Tickets for £10 Sterl.
Six do. for £5 ,, | Sixty-five do. for £40 ,,

Remittances can be made in Bank Notes, Bills or Drafts on Europe, &c. Each Shareholder will receive, free of expense, the Prospectus with full Particulars; and after the Drawing, the List of the Successful Numbers, which will also be published in the leading Journals.

The Prizes obtained will be paid in the East Indies and China, through an established Bank; or the winner can, if he chooses, draw the amount of the Prizes on Messrs. S. STIEBEL & Co., the London Agents, by attaching the Prize Shares to the Bill of Exchange.

Tickets and Prospectuses are to be had of the undersigned, who are the ONLY APPOINTED Agents, and by whom all Shares must be signed; the Public is therefore cautioned not to buy any Shares without their Signature.

MORIZ STIEBEL, SONS,
Bankers & Appointed Government Lottery Contractors,
FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE.

Apply, without delay, to MORIZ STIEBEL, SONS, Bankers, Frankfort-on-the-Maine Germany; or those who prefer it can direct their Letters to the care of Messrs. S. STIEBEL, & Co., Merchants, No. 32, *Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.*

P.S.—Remittances which arrive too late will be returned to the sender; or, if he prefers it, Shares for the following Distribution will be forwarded.

N.B.—*The Prospectus of this distribution can be inspected at the Office of this Paper.*

GREAT HESSIAN STATE LOAN
Of 6,725,000 Dollars.

To be reimbursed with..........16,588,510 Dollars.
or..........£ 2,400,000 Sterling.

THIS LOAN is guaranteed by the Government and contracted by the eminent Banking House of Messrs. M. A. VON ROTHSCHILD & SONS, in Frankfort-on-the-Maine. The following Capital Prizes must be gained, viz:—

14 of 40,000 Dollars	60 of 4,000 Dollars
22 ,, 36,000 ,,	60 ,, 2,000 ,,
24 ,, 32,000 ,,	120 ,, 1,500 ,,
60 ,, 8,000 ,,	180 ,, 1,000 ,,

&c., &c., &c.

The smallest Prize is 55 Dollars.

The next Drawing will take place in Dec., 1853.

The price of the Shares is as follows:—

One Share for £1 Sterl. | Thirteen Shares for £10 Sterl.
Six do. for £5 ,, | Thirty do. for £20 ,,
Sixty-five Shares for £40 Sterling.

Remittances can be made in Bank Notes, Bills or Drafts on Europe, &c. Each Shareholder will receive the Prospectus, with full particulars; and after the Drawing, the List of the successful Numbers, which will also be published in the leading Journals. The Prizes will be paid in Cash at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Paris, London, New York, or any city in the world.

☞ Apply, without delay, to Messrs. J. A. SCHWARZSCHILD & SONS, Bankers, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Germany, or their Agents, Messrs. A. SCHWARZSCHILD & Co., 26 *Lombard Street,* London. Remittances which arrive too late will be returned to the sender, or if he prefers it, shares for the following drawing will be forwarded.

Prospectuses may be seen at the office of this paper.

N.B.—No sales for this year's drawing can be made after 1st October next, at this Port.

Shanghai, 1st August, 1853.

SUPERINTENDENCY OF TRADE, HONGKONG,
2nd September, 1853.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th ultimo, in reply to that which Her Majesty's Chief Superintendent caused Mr. Secretary Harvey to address to you on the 20th July.

His Excellency will, in compliance with the concluding part of your letter, forward a copy of it by the next mail to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and he desires me to remark, that he conceived himself only anticipating your wishes in forwarding to Her Majesty's Government and publishing for the information of merchants at home copies of your communication of the 7th July and of his reply thereto. This measure you designate an unusual course, but apart from the gain of six weeks' time in the conveyance of the intelligence to England, His Excellency wishes to observe that the letter to your address was dated and transmitted to you from this office on the 20th of July, and published on the 21st: he cannot therefore admit that his reply was published before it was forwarded to you, although it undoubtedly was so published before it had reached you.

His Excellency cannot see that he has *misinterpreted* your first letter. Your phrase in the rejoinder now under reply is: "From the tenor of your Excellency's "reply it would appear that the prayer of our Memorial has been completely *misin-* "*terpreted* as we claimed no *exemption* from the payment of duties but merely "requested that payment might be *deferred* until Trade revived." It was thus precisely that your first letter was understood, as you will see from the paragraph in Mr. Harvey's letter, in which the tenor of your representation is taken to be, that you "should be exempted from the payment of legal duties to the Emperor, *so long* "*as that contest should be prolonged, and its lamentable effects on Trade continue to* "*be felt*." You were not supposed to ask total *exemption* from, but permission to *defer* payment of the duties. His Excellency is ready to admit the force of that part of your rejoinder wherein you justify yourselves in not having given timely notice to shippers in Lancashire, as you say that up to February last "prices were steady and business pursuing its usual course." But he would remind you that a considerable time back this revolutionary movement had caused stagnation of trade in the Kwang-tung Province, and it was reasonable to suppose that, (as the result has shown,) its effect would be the same on its reaching the neighbourhood of Shanghae, nor was it less reasonable to imagine that during its progress northward this probable consequence had been anticipated by you.

It is not desirable to enter into the merits of your rejoinder, as the question will have to be disposed of by Her Majesty's Government, but His Excellency directs me to remark that he conceives the whole question to turn on his power to insist on the Chinese Government against its own inclination allowing goods duty unpaid to be landed at Shanghae. It is true that on a former occasion Mr. Consul Alcock took on himself the *responsibility* of sanctioning this measure for a limited period, and until his proceedings were duly reported to the Chief Superintendent, the responsibility rested in the Consul. Sir George Bonham not considering that Mr. Alcock had any right to permit goods to be landed without payment of duties, in opposition to express desire of the Chinese Authorities, declined to approve the measure. During the time that the payment of duties was postponed, some two months and a half, no less a sum than 168,000 Taels say $235,000, became due to the Chinese Government, and had this arrangement continued undisturbed, it is not improbable that at this busy period of the year, the debt due to the Chinese Government by British Merchants would have amounted to a million of dollars. The Chief Superintendent felt at that time that he had no right whatever to withhold this sum from the Chinese Government, and that nowhere else than in China would the attempt to withhold it be entertained; he now sees no reason to regret the measures which he then caused to be adopted for the recovery of the dues to the Chinese Government, or his having declined to sanction the system commenced by Mr. Alcock.

In conclusion, His Excellency takes this opportunity to remark that it cannot but be known to you that Mr. Consul Alcock has used every endeavour to induce the Chinese Authorities to meet your wishes, and alleviate the pressure and inconvenience of your present position, and His Excellency would further notice that at so early a date as February 1844—shortly after the opening of your port for Foreign Trade, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary instructed the Consul to make every exertion to secure the consent of the Chinese Government to the establisment of the Bonded Warehouse system. All these attempts have unfortunately been made in vain, but His Excellency is not prepared to admit that in opposition to the refusal of the Chinese Government it would be justifiable to resort to stronger measures for the attainment even of an object so desirable as this.

I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant,

W. H. MEDHURST.

Messrs. SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
— HARGREAVES & Co., *and Others*.
Shanghae.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1853.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the "London Mission Chapel," every Sunday, at half-past 9 A.M.
May, 1853.

ADVERTISEMENTS received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

CONTRIBUTIONS, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

ANONYMOUS communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

WE especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

WE cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

AN EDITOR'S box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

LATEST DATES.

England,	July 25.	Manila,	Aug. 23.
Bombay,	Aug. 17.	Sydney,	June 15.
Colombo,	Aug. 11.	New Zealand,	June —.
Madras,	Aug. —.	Amoy,	Sep. 2.
Calcutta,	Aug. —.	Hongkong,	Sep. 14.
Galle,	Aug. 23.	Ningpo,	Sep. —.
Penang,	Aug. 29.	New York,	July —.
Singapore,	Aug. 31.	San Francisco,	July 20.
Batavia,	Aug. —.	Honolulu,	July 2.

DIED.—At Shanghai the 23rd instant, MARY CLEME CABANISS, daughter of Rev. A. B. CABANISS, American Missionary. The deceased was aged Nineteen months and two days.

THE *Lady Mary Wood*, brought up the 25th July Mail from London, on Sunday last—she left Hongkong on the 14th, and had a fine trip up; accomplishing her passage in about 3½ days.

Parliament was expected to be prorogued on the 16th ultimo.

THE *Staghound*, Captain Bremer, arrived at Hongkong from San Francisco, on the morning of the 13th September, in 56 days' passage—*viâ* Sandwhich islands—reports small-pox at the islands, and a great many deaths. She brought 138 Chinese passengers.

NOTHING can better shew the utter prostration of the imperial power in this neighbourhood than the fact that, the subversion of the authorities and overthrow of all regular magistracy, has been achieved by a set of worthless scoundrels, none of them in any way known, beyond being some of the most reckless and profligate of the heterogeneous rabble that infests the city of Shanghae, from all parts of the empire, and even as far as Singapore.

A foreigner is said, very thoughtlessly we consider, to have given one of the leaders Lew or Le, a paper obtained from the insurgents, which the leader has posted up in the city, to delude the natives into the belief, that it has been forwarded to them by T'hae-ping-wang, from Nanking.

It ought to be a point of honor with all foreigners, to hold themselves aloof from such impudent pretenders; from men who would turn any opportunity to account that may occur, for their own private ends. Meanwhile, the effect on trade is an almost total stagnation as regards sales of imports—and when present stocks are shipped off, the export trade will, it is expected, be mostly stopped, until one or other party gains the ascendant and restores some degree of confidence, to native merchants as well as foreign.

EVERY day's experience tends to confirm the Remarks we penned hurriedly last week, regarding the position the respective Consuls have assumed towards English subjects and American citizens, in consequence of the flight of the Local Authorities and subversion of the Custom-house:—Sooner or later all practical men will be convinced, that the system thus established is as impolitic, as it is unjust, and must lead ere long to interminable difficulties and endless disputes. Nor upon reflection, can we conceive, why those who from their position and influence, should guide the community, have thus arbitrarily framed Regulations, tending to injure those who are called on to obey them.

We acknowledge the position H. B. M.'s Consul was placed in, to have been difficult and delicate—but on this very account, he should have paused and weighed the consequences well, before he acted—but the line of policy he has since pursued proves in our humble opinion, that the crisis was as much beyond him, as it was above the understanding of the American Vice-Consul. Their Notifications we think prove this, if we look to the interpretation, the respective Treaties are made to bear. The latter refers to Article II. of the American Treaty, "That citizens must pay Duties according to Tariff," &c., but where is the clause stating they should be *paid to him*. By what Authority or Law under this Treaty does he wear the robe of the late Collector of Customs? If in the United States the *wrong man* was to assume the right of collecting Taxes—we doubt if his "declaration" however "plain," would meet with much attention.

H. B. M.'s Consul on the other hand rests on a different clause—persisting in his right by Treaty to retain the ship's papers—until the production of the Grand Chop which he knows to be unobtainable, because, the Chinese Government are defunct—how puerile!—what would be thought of the captain of a ship—after the Custom-house was destroyed—demanding from the Consul this identical Grand Chop—and refusing to leave the Port without it, *because* it is *contrary to Treaty*. Matthews' story of the Irish constable during the Rebellion "insisting on *one man's dispersing*" is not more absurd.

So much for details—let us now view the question on broader grounds.

The basis of all our Treaties—is the English feeling of fair play, and the anxiety of the British Government to carry out this principle was a few years since most distinctly stated by Lord Palmerston. Every one knows, that American ships in China, have always been subject to, less Consular surveillance, regarding Revenue Laws than our own, and consequently Instructions were circulated here in 1851, among the British Mercantile Community, stating "That" "all interference on the part of the" "British Consular Authorities for the" "protection of the Chinese Revenue" "must cease from that date." Why so? Because Lord Palmerston saw, that it was unfair and against the spirit of our Treaty, that British subjects and British shipping should suffer through the weakness of the Chinese Government, and be placed on a more disadvantageous footing than the subjects of other nations—and that Consular Authority must yield to circumstances.

If we apply this principle, to that which now rules at this Port, what do we find? That in consequence of the *weakness of the Imperial Government* certain provisional Rules exist, binding through the respective Consuls on British and American ships alone. That other Consuls, taking a different view of the crisis, reject these Rules—and the very Rock that Lord Palmerston was so anxious to avoid, stands prominently forward in all its hideous deformity. It is no service to British subjects, to say, that they act conscientiously—other Consuls differ with us in opinion: and from the sheer incapacity of the Chinese Government we *again suffer*, and the manifest injustice, abrogated by Lord Palmerston some years ago, is now in full force.

It is little use arguing the interruption may not last—can this be relied on? "Coming events cast their shadows before," and the possession of Nan-king, Chin-keang-foo, Kae-fung-foo, and other large provincial Capitals by the Insurgents—warn us, that the disturbances here, although *languid now*, may be far from temporary.

We ourselves think it is otherwise—and not at all improbable that it may be years before, we have again the advantages of a settled Government in Shanghae, especially when we consider the vastness of the Empire, and the improbability that the feelings of 360 millions of people flowing as they have done in one channel for upwards of 200 years, can be rolled back in a few months, and forced to glide at once peacefully and pleasantly, under a new Dynasty. Experience teaches otherwise, and legislation based on any other grounds can only, prove temporary and unsatisfactory.

It is hardly necessary to point out how impossible it will be for any Consul to continue to perform the Duties of Superintendent of Customs—a post at all times an invidious one—is more especially so, when, the Authority springs from an Edict of his own. Already H. B. M.'s Consul must have experienced this—and if in so short a time objections spring up, depend upon it, they will be Hydra-headed ere long.

No course is so easy, as the plain path of Duty—but one false step leads to others—and before you are aware, you are surrounded by a labyrinth of difficulties.

Lastly it has been stated *that the Treaty is not dead*. May we ask what is the difference between Paralysis and Death in any Body corporate?—for practical purposes the result is the same. The Chinese Government have thrown on us functions that belong to them—and though life may not be extinct, yet disease has made such progress that it would be a merciful relief, to see the present Dynasty "gathered to its Fathers."

IN a former number we presented to our readers the correspondence between Sir George Bonham, Bart., and the Merchants at this Port, relative to the payment of Import Duties.

We now publish what may be considered a final reply from His Excellency, received per *Lady Mary Wood*, on the 19th inst.

The Letter requires no comment—nor do we wish to make any. Its tone differs materially from the former communication, the asperity of which, may perhaps partly be attributed to the near approach of the late Comet, and causing a rotatory storm in His Excellency's mind, worked its way northward, and burst with considerable vigour over the heads of the unoffending Merchants in Shanghae.

DETAILS OF EVENTS OCCURRING IN SHANGHAE.

The foreign authorities having posted soldiers at the two bridges over the Yang-king-pang, leading to the city and to the Pekin quarter, it was supposed, idled lest this should lead to some misunderstanding with the Chinese people, therefore on the 16th instant a proclamation in Chinese was issued in the name of all the foreign Consuls. We have been furnished with the following translation:—

"In order to dwell in security, it is necessary to have a place well guarded; and instead of endeavouring to rectify calamities after the event, it is much better to guard against them in the commencement. Lately because of the attacking and retaining of the city of Shang-hae, as well as the distributing and appointing of volunteer corps to watch the gates, at this time, outside the city there are certain lawless vagabonds, who pretending to belong to volunteer corps demand money of the people and plunder their property; thus making fish and flesh of the honest inhabitants; on this account the merchants from foreign countries cannot help feeling a certain degree of anxiety, and guarding against people of the like sort entering into the foreign warehouses and dwellings to rob and steal: it has therefore been determined to send armed soldiers, to keep watch day and night, so that should they meet with any persons carrying weapons and assembled in crowds, (excepting those who hold office in the city, or are bearers of letters and such like proofs, who are allowed to proceed on their way) they are to send them all back. Who would have thought, that on account of this arrangement, certain unknown persons should suddenly put another construction on it, and say that foreigners had conceived the design of attacking the city; thus disturbing the minds of the inhabitants: wherefore this proclamation is issued, giving the Chinese to understand, that we and the like of us merely design to guard against roving banditti, who must not enter the foreign warehouses and dwellings to rob and steal; therefore we have undertaken to guard the line of the Yang-king-pang. All those who do not interfere with foreigners, have no occasion to be afraid of the foreign soldiers. This is our proclamation."

On the 17th of September, being the day of the full moon, Lew, the generalissimo, Le, the governor, with Chin and Lin the assistant generalissimos, all either riding in chairs or on horse-back, went to the temples to burn incense; each one wearing brass helmets, and clothed in dragon-coloured robes, pretending to be very dignified; but it is said that the above-named chiefs, not being able to prepare their dresses in time, borrowed the necessary habiliments from a band of players in the neighbourhood: thus showing (as the natives say) that though a monkey is washed and capped, he is but a monkey after all. How ridiculous!

On the 19th of September, Pwan-k'he-leang, one of the recently self-appointed generals went with 40 men to a village called Fat-wo, about five miles to the westward of Shang-hae, where he exhorted and commanded the people to contribute towards the expenses of the war. The villagers being unwilling, an altercation ensued, and 27 of the would-be officials were killed. General Pwan being much enraged at this reverse, took some cannon, a day or two afterwards, and went to demolish the place. The villagers being alarmed, fled in all directions, when the Triads seized their goods and returned. The women and children weeping along the road were piteous to behold.

Various accounts have reached Shang-hae regarding a repulse which the insurgent Triads have experienced at T'hae-tsong, on the 15th. Some say upwards of a thousand were killed, some say, seven hundred and some forty or fifty. A large party of Triads had been seen moving out of Shang-hae on the evening of the 15th towards T'hae-tsong, and it was supposed that these were the people who had sustained the defeat. It seems, however, that they belonged to an independent set of insurgents under Chow-leih-tsing, who had been cooped within the walls of T'hae-tsong on the day in question under pretence of uniting with them; but when the town's people got them into a large house or enclosure, they barricaded all means of egress, and quietly picked them off with musquetry, to the number of 145. This is a mode of warfare which the Chinese are very fond of pursuing, they dare not meet a foe in the open field, but if they can entrap and murder their enemies in small bodies they lose no opportunity of so doing.

On the evening of the 20th, the generalissimo Lew, sitting in state in the hall adjoining the Confucian temple, with his soldiers spread out in martial array on either side, to execute judgment, had a soldier brought before him who had plundered the people of some property, when he punished him in the following cruel manner. An iron chain was heated red-hot, and then bound round his legs, so that the muscles and bones were laid bare.

The rice junks in the river having been sent to other places, and the rice in the shops having risen in price, the rice merchants refused to sell more than a few pints to each individual at a time. On which account the generalissimo Lew issued the following proclamation, with the view of preventing villanous traders from monopolizing goods, in order to raise the price:

"The people constitute the foundation of a country, and food constitutes the life of the people. Our getting three meals a day, in order to sustain life, entirely depends upon the amount of provisions: Shang-hae is originally not a rice-producing country, and that article must be brought from the neighbouring districts, to supply the necessities of the people. I, the generalissimo, have already given orders to the rice-stores, to buy and sell as formerly; and this is just about the time when the rice becomes ripe, and the price is likely to fall; but I have heard that a parcel of villainous dealers have deliberately set themselves to get up the price of rice, in order to distress the poor people in the matter of food, which is most detestable. In addition, therefore, to making enquiry after the perpetrators in order to have them severely punished, I issue the present prohibitory proclamation, enjoining on those villainous traders who seek by a monopoly to raise the price of provisions, to change their mode of procedure; for if they do not, and I after strict enquiry find them out, it is to be feared that they will not be able to endure the heavy punishment I shall inflict upon them. I, the generalissimo cannot bear to punish without warning; but I should advise you not to look upon this as empty talk.—A special proclamation."

Pwan, Seu, Tsae, and Chang, the four generals, having daily perambulated the city, and found that the people had not opened their shops, and that the streets were perfectly free from the bustle of business, issued the following proclamation, on the 20th instant.

"Shang-hae being an emporium of commerce, the various shop-keepers ought to carry on their trade as usual, and not remove from their dwellings in so much alarm, thus causing the market to be without bustle. We, the generals, have formerly issued a proclamation to tranquillize the people, and commanding each one to pursue his peculiar avocation; but the shop-keepers seem to look upon it as empty talk, and continue to cease from trading just as before; on this account, we again issue this notice, ordering all of you immediately to obey our commands, and carry on your business. Do not be hesitating and stand looking at one another. Moreover, we, the generals have issued orders to our troops to mount guard, day and night, while the sentries more backward and forwards as quick as weavers' shuttles to keep watch over the whole place, so that there is not the least fear of robbery and plunder. Should any local banditti create a disturbance, we give you permission immediately to bind and bring them to our office, when we will punish them according to martial law. Let every one reverently obey, and delay no longer. If any of you dare to disobey, you will find the laws still in force; and do not say then that you have not been warned."

Three days after the murder of the district magistrate Yuen, one Seu-tsze-tih prepared a coffin and shroud, and had the body reverently placed therein. The coffin, however, still remains in the hall of his former office.

On the 22d news came to Shang-hae, that the imperial troops had arrived at Ka-ding, and recovered the city out of the hands of the Triad Society men. It was further rumoured that they were on their march to Shang-hae, which city would soon be invested, and perhaps become the scene of a furious contest. This had the effect of driving away vast numbers of the inhabitants into the surrounding villages. On the 23d, however, more recent intelligence was received, according to which it appears that no imperial troops had arrived, but that the loyal inhabitants of the place had risen up with the view of expelling Chow-leih-tsing and his men from their position. They had not, however, retaken Ka-ding, which was still in the hands of the insurgents.

SHANGHAI, *Sept. 19th*, 1853.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

DEAR SIR,—As a day or two in the passage of Clipper-ships is noticed in these days, I wish to be reported correctly.

I should be much obliged to you if you would in your next issue correct my day of arrival.

I came into the River on the 20th of August in company with the ship *Mystery*, and anchored at night about 6 miles astern of her in sight of Woosung, ran up next morning into Woosung harbour and anchored above the *Mystery* within an hour of her. She is reported arrived 30th August and my ship 1st of September.—Respectfully your obedient servant,

CHAS. A. RANLETT,
Ship *Surprise*.

CRITICAL REVIEW OF THE BOOKS OF THE INSURGENTS.

(Concluded from No. 164.)

THE ODE FOR YOUTH.

This is altogether a good publication. It lays the foundation of morality in religion; first inculcating the fear of God, and belief in the Saviour, and then passing on to the inculcation of human obligations. The views expressed of God are correct, and the reverence due to him grounded on his creative power and preserving goodness. All nations are required to serve God, without exception, because whether circumcised or uncircumcised, all are produced by him. This allusion to circumcision is singular and indicative of foreign origin. The Chinese know nothing originally of this rite, and the Mahomedans among them, who practice it, do not call it by this name, but use the Arabic term *sunnat*, expressed in Chinese characters. The word employed by Dr. Morrison, and probably Afa after him, was 損割 *sun-koh*; that in the version executed by Messrs. Medhurst and Gutzlaff was 周割 *chow-koh*, and sometimes 割 *koh* alone. On turning to Col. 3: 9 of this latter version, we find the exact phrase employed in the Ode for Youth: leaving no doubt upon our minds that the phrase was taken entire from the version in question, as may be seen by the following comparison:—

Ode for Youth.	*Med. & Gutz. version.*
有割與無割	有割無割

The paragraph in the ode "on reverence for Jesus," is truly evangelical. It contains the germ of the Gospel. The death, resurrection, and

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ascension of Jesus are most distinctly set forth; and our trust is to be wholly in him, whereby we secure celestial glory. If the chief of the insurrection imprints these truths on the minds of the youth subject to his sway, we may anticipate that, as far as his influence extends, the way of salvation will be clearly known, and no soul need be lost for want of knowing what he must do to be saved.

What follows in this ode is peculiarly Chinese. The duties of the human relations are expressed in a language and manner most intelligible to and appreciable by the natives of China, while the phraseology employed is not such as could be justly excepted against by Christian moralists.

CRITIQUE
ON "THE IMPERIAL DECLARATION OF T'HAE-PING."

This pamphlet consists of two odes and two essays. The first, entitled "an ode on the origin of virtue and the saving of the world," does not much answer to the name it bears. The first line, indeed, tells us that the origin of virtue is from Heaven, by which is means God; and then the author goes on to talk about virtue and God, in rather an unconnected strain; but from beginning to end of the ode we hear nothing about the saving of the world, nor is the name or work of the Saviour once alluded to. We must ascribe something of this rambling forgetfulness to the fact of the author having to compose in rhyme, which has made him more attentive to the harmonical succession of sounds, than to the theme with which he professed to start. Notwithstanding, however, its want of connection, and the awkwardness with which the ode necessarily reads in a translation, there are many important truths, and some splendid passages to be met with therein, which in a great measure redeem its character.

In the commencement of the ode the author maintains the unity of God, who, he says, is the common parent of all, and to whom from the earliest ages down to a period approaching the Christian era, both princes and people gave especial honour. On this he grounds the exhortation to all, to unite in worshipping him, from whom every fibre and thread, every drop and rog come, and to whom our daily devotions should be paid. To worship any other being, the author says, would be as vain, as it is sinful: he created all the elements of nature, every breath we draw depends on him, no other being can interfere with his arrangements, and to no one else can be ever had the honour of our creation. Idols, it is affirmed, are only recent inventions; creation, therefore, could not have originated with them. Growing eloquent in his pleadings for God, the author tells us, "He warms us by his sun, He moistens us by his rain, He moves the thunderbolt, He scatters the wind." He is not, therefore, like honest men, and give to God the honour which is due to him alone.

The poet then proceeds to inveigh against lewdness, which he says calls down on those who practise it the wrath of Heaven, and brings with it its own punishment. He therefore exhorts his readers to immediate reformation, and refers them to the four prohibitions against improprieties, given out by a disciple of Confucius, who forbad the looking upon, the listening to, the talking about, or the imagining of any lewdness.

His next exhortation is to filial piety, which he urges from the example of the inferior animals, saying that if we neglect this obvious duty, we shew ourselves to be worse than the brutes. The poet then exhorts to the imitation of superior men, such as the great Shun, who moved Heaven by his filial piety; he reminds his readers of their obligations to their parents, which by their utmost effort they never can repay; and concludes by a motive of the meanest kind, saying, that in obeying our parents we shew our obedience to God.

The 5th commandment having been disposed of the writer proceeds to the 6th, and prohibits murder, on the ground that all men are brethren, and that their souls come alike from God, who views all mankind as his children; various exhortations are then given from Chinese history of the regard for human life, or the want of it, which was manifested by celebrated men, and of the recompense which followed.

Offences against the 8th commandment then occupy the poet's attention, and theft is denounced as contrary to benevolence. After relating various instances of upright principle exhibited by the Chinese worthies of antiquity, the poet says, "From of old the honest and good have cultivated virtuous principles; riches and honours are but fleeting clouds, that cannot be depended on: if for killing one innocent person, or doing the act of unrighteousness, the ancient worthies could obtain empire, they would not allow themselves to practise it."

The poet then denounces witchcraft and magic arts; life and death, he says, are determined by Heaven, why then deceive people by the manufactures of charms; wizards and necromancers have always involved the world in poverty: the devil's agents have done service to devils, and the gates of hell stand open to receive them.

Gambling comes in for a share of the poet's reprobation: the vicious gamester, he says, conceals the dagger with which he strikes his victim, therefore we are to beware of a practice which is opposed to reason. The getting of unrighteous gain, he avers, is like quenching one's thirst with poison: the more you gamble the poorer you become.

Opium smoking is also condemned, upon which some people are no mad. In the present day, says our poet, many a noble son of Han has stabbed himself with the opium dagger. Wine has also ruined households, and rulers have perished through their fondness for drink.

Some very excellent remarks follow, shewing the necessity of paying attention to the minutiæ of actions; for, says our author, if you do not regard small matters, you will at length spoil great virtues.

The ode concludes by an appeal to the people, on the ground of the writer's having ascended to heaven; on which account he says, his words are entitled to credence.

The second poetical piece is entitled "an ode of correctness," which is principally a play upon the word correct, that term, either in its positive or negative form occurring 60 times. This poem contains various allusions to Chinese history, illustrative of the possession of correct principle, or the want of it. It may be interesting to a native readers, but it contains nothing worthy of notice by foreigners.

Then follow two prose productions, the first entitled, "An essay on the origin of virtue for the awakening of the age." It contains many truths, liberal in their principle and new to the Chinese: "the sentences are somewhat tautological, to an extent that would not be tolerated in English composition, but the sentiments are congenial to every right feeling.

The writer begins by denouncing narrowness of mind, as exhibited in local likes and dislikes, and after ringing the changes on this subject through a page or two, he proceeds to tell us that the ancient sages of China made no difference between one country and another, but viewed all alike. Having sufficiently illustrated these points, he tells us that God is the universal Father, that China and foreign nations are all equally under his rule, and that all men are brethren. After quoting a passage from Confucius, illustrative of a happy state of society, said to have prevailed in his days, the writer laments that "now, such a state of society is hardly to be looked for, nevertheless when disorder is at its utmost height, order is sometimes elicited, and the unfeeling world is occasionally rendered loving."

W.H.M.

(To be continued.)

SECRET SOCIETIES IN CHINA.

It has been said that in a despotic empire, insurrections are the eruptions upon the surface of the body politic, which mark the working of humours within, and that they are the reforms of those governments, while banditti are the opposition party.* That possessors of an arbitrary power like the rulers of China, whose policy it as to withhold from the people all participation in political authority, should cherish a distrust of popular assemblages, is but natural. That they do so is a fact, indications of which are apparent, in the vigilant system of *espionage* which has come to maturity under the present monarchy, in the edicts which are issued from time to time, and especially in the nicely graduated code of laws which have found a place on the statute book. The result of this policy however has been in some respects far from satisfactory, having tended to aggravate the evil it was proposed to suppress; for while public assemblies have been carefully kept down, secret societies have become numerous and threatening; these in their turn have called forth legislative acts of a more stringent character; and withal, the more severe the prohibitions, the more the secret associations seem to have grown and gathered strength. Some of these societies are said to be innocent in their object; others are decidedly immoral and vicious, being merely a shield for the members to practise with impunity, crimes of the most revolting character; one if not more exists, with the avowed object of subverting the present dynasty.

One of the latter class which has several times played a conspicuous part on the page of history, the 白蓮教 *Pih-leen kcaou*, "White water-lily sect" is apparently coeval with the present dynasty, for we find in the 大清律例 *Ta-tsing l uh-le*, "Penal code of the Manchu dynasty," the section on "Magicians, Leaders of Sects, and Teachers of false Doctrines" gives the name of this, together with 彌勒佛教 *Me-lih fuh keaou*, "Sect of Maitreya Buddha" 明尊教 *Ming-tsun keaou*, "Sect of the intelligent and honourable," and 白雲宗 *Pih-gun tsung*, "White cloud institute;" the chiefs of which several associations are made liable to the penalty of strangulation, and the members to receive 100 blows and be transported 3,000 *le*.

The existence of the above fraternity at the commencement of last century, and the jealous eye by which they were looked upon by the sovereign power, is shown in the fact that the *Pih-leen keaou*, and 聞香教 *Wan-heang keaou*, "Fragrance-perceiving sect" are both proscribed in the Amplification of the 7th Text of the 聖諭 *Shung-yu*, "Sacred Edict," published by the emperor Yung-ching in 1734.

Aware of the existence of this body and their obviously hostile intentions, the ruling authorities must have felt their proximity to be a very thorn in the flesh; although no outbreak of a serious nature had taken place, until the rise of that insurrection, which menaced the government at the beginning of the reign of Kea-king, and kept the five provinces of Sze-chuen, Kan-suh, Shen-se, Hoo-pih and Hoonan in a state of war and anarchy for eight years in succession, but was at last put down by the imperial troops.

The sect received a temporary check in this suppression, but it was not by any means annihilated, for in 1812, a plot had been conceived by them for a movement on a grand scale, to begin with a rising in Henan, an attack upon the palace at Pe-king, and also upon the emperor Kea-king himself while returning from his summer excursion to Jehol. The life of the emperor was at this time saved, in consequence of the rain having detained him on the way; and the attack on the palace by seventy of the sect proved unsuccessful, the future emperor, then Meen-ning having distinguished himself on the occasion, killing two of them with his own hand.

It has been said that from this time, the society changed its name to that of 三合會 *San-ho hwuy*, "Triad society,"† but this is probably a mistake, for although many of its members may have sheltered themselves in this latter, from the relentless spirit of vengeance which Kea-king ever after seems to have manifested towards them, and although they never after appear in any overt acts, yet we do occasionally hear of their existence, and even down to the end of his reign, we find this emperor oppressed with a suspicion of their rising. One of the last acts of his reign is but poorly adapted to illustrate the high sounding epithet of Benevolent with which he was honoured after death. In his zeal for the destruction of every vestige of this sect, he caused a man to be put to death in 1819, who had been banished to the frontier when a child of four years old on account of his father's connexion with the body. This atrocity it was said was committed with the view of "cutting off a sprout of rebellion."‡

The bitter hatred which was thus generated in the heart of Kea-king was not confined to this sect, but extended itself to every kind of society or association not by law established, or at least sanctioned. Even the Roman Catholics had to suffer under the hand of persecution; many native Christians were pursued to the death, and a French missionary was called to seal his testimony with his blood in 1820.§

In the year 1821, a clause was inserted in the section on "False doctrines, &c.," in the Penal Code, to the effect that the leaders of the 白陽教 *Pih-yang keaou*, "White Bright sect," *Pih-leen keaou*, and 八卦教 *Pa-kwa keaou*, "Eight diagram sect," should be liable to immediate strangulation, and the members according to the degrees of their guilt, be given to Mohammedan Begs as slaves, or transported; and further that for the 紅陽教 *Hung-yang keaou*, "Red Bright sect," and such other sects as are not in the habit of using spells, the members be transported to Woo-loo-muh-tsze.

After the *Pih-leen keaou*, the next in importance, and which seems now to have succeeded the other in its influence, is the Triad Society mentioned above. This society is known by a number of designations, such as 天地會 *Teen-te hwuy*, or 添弟會 *Teen-te hwuy*, "Heaven and Earth Society," 紅家 *Hung kea*, or 洪家 *Hung kea*, "The Hung family," 小刀會 *Seaou-taou hwuy*, "The Dagger society," &c.; but whether these are all synonymes, or names of different branches of the same society, is not very clear.

In the 18th volume of the *Chinese Repository* is a notice of the origin of this society, which gives a good deal of information respecting many things connected with them; but most of the narrative portion bears so much of an air of allegory with it, that one is apt to hesitate before receiving it as authentic history. In that account we are told that the society took its rise in Fuh-kien, on the 25th day of the 5th month, 1674; the object of their compact being to avenge the murder of their brethren by the present dynasty. In 1786, they were dispersed into various parts of the empire, having previously agreed upon certain signs by which they might be known to each other, until the day of vengeance shall arrive, when they are all to march to Nanking, and establish the ancient Chinese dynasty upon the throne. Ever since the time of their dispersion, the scattered members have been bound together by a kind of Free-masonry, using certain private signals whereby to recognize each other, meeting together at nights when certain ceremonies are performed known only to the confederates, and initiating new members under the most solemn pledges. The 36 oaths taken by the novitiates, and the symbolical names of various parts of the rites are given in the article above alluded to, and to these we shall refer below. Dr. Gutzlaff considered this society so formidable in its character, that should it combine with the other political associations in existence, it would form a strong barrier against foreign encroachment.

In the Penal Code, under the Section on Rebellion, in the edition published in 1801, one of the clauses states that "All those vagabond and disorderly persons who have been known to assemble together, and commit robberies and other acts of violence, under the designation of the 'Heaven and Earth Society,' shall, upon seizure and conviction, suffer death by being beheaded; and those who have been induced to accompany them, and aid and abet, shall suffer death by being strangled."‖

In 1810, a clause was inserted in the same section, stating that the lawless banditti of Fuh-kien and Kwang-tung are forming plots and have resuscitated the 天地會 *Teen-te hwuy*, "Triad society," &c.

This body seems to have gained great strength during the reign of Kea-king, and in 1817, Yuen-yuen, governor of Canton, who vigorously exerted himself for its suppression, succeeded in capturing from 2 to 3 thousand of its members.

In 1879, Woo the lieutenant-governor of Hoo-nan, in a memorial to the throne, complains of the pernicious influence of the 添弟會 *Teen-te hwuy*, "Triad society" of the Kwang provinces, stating that it had extended as far as 永州 Yung-chow in Hoo-nan, being known also by the names 擔子會 *Tan-tsze hwuy*, "Sons of toil society," and 情義會 *Tsing-e hwuy*, "Equity of the feelings society." In 1822, a memorial was sent up from the Board of Punishments, stating that one Wei Fung-jin of Yung-gan Chow was at the head of a confederacy, with which several of the soldiers and officials were connected, being united in brotherhood by the blood-drinking rite, and proposing that a special punishment should be appointed for soldiers and officials found guilty of this offence, being lighter in character than that of belonging to the Triad Society.

(To be continued.)

PASSING EVENTS IN CHINA.

(From Dr. D. J. MACGOWAN'S Note Book.)
(Continued from No. 161.)

Our imperfect knowledge of the history of the insurrection, renders every authentic document relating to the subject of peculiar value and hence, notwithstanding the length, of the subjoined report, we have translated it entire. It is the joint production of the imperial commissioner Seu (successor of Keying as minister of foreign affairs,) and Yih, governor of Canton; it is addressed to the emperor; it serves to show the nature of the information possessed by the court in the autumn of 1852. Soon after its receipt the unfortunate statesmen who composed it were degraded, and imprisoned, their property confiscated, and their relatives involved in the same ignominious ruin.*

"The ministers Seu Kwang-tsing and Yih Ming-shin, humbly memorialize and respectfully report respecting the destruction of the rebellious horde at Loting [a city in the west of Canton province; coterminous with Kwang-si], which, after a series of engagements lasting above ten days and nights, was entirely subdued; the forts being levelled, the leader captured and beheaded, and all the vagabonds either killed or made prisoners; whereby peace and quiet have been restored to the whole district. Respectfully inditing an account thereof, we despatch it with great speed, hoping the affair will gratify the sacred heart.

Your minister Seu Kwang-tsing humbly states that since August 10th 1851 when he was entrusted with the special control of that quarter, he has been at the district city of Sinf and in the prefectural city of Kau-chau, the robbers being at that time at Kau-lieu, additional ramparts were constructed with many ditches and walls, until they were hemmed in and besieged. Your minister Yih Ming-shin on 25th of January of the present year arrived near the rebel camp at Loting when further measures were devised and vigorously acted on, the details of the plans and operations were reported at the time and are on record.

The Loting cantonment was divided last year, into two divisions, the western which extended to near the boundaries of Sinf was entrusted to the charge of the prefect elect of Peking, Chang-lah, and the intendant of Kau-lien Tsung Yuen-chun; while the eastern division was at Loting city being under the command of the acting prefect of Shin-king, Ki King-nih, with orders to co-operate in protecting the western road. Ling, the original leader of this large gang belonged to this place, and was perfectly acquainted with the roads and lest he should worm himself through the eastern road ample precautions were taken in fortifying the adjacent parts, which were more easily guarded. Both the roads were important, the western more so than the eastern.

June 5th, your minister Seu sent a despatch to Kau-chau for major-general Foh-hing requiring him to proceed to the main encampment, and to take command of both divisions, and to carry out efficiently all the minister's orders. On the 21st of that month the minister Yih was instructed to proceed to the western road, and in connection with Wu Chang-siu prefect of Chih-li-chau, to arrange with all diligence for an onslaught on the brigands.

On the 23rd, Yih returned to Loting, having discovered that the implements of war and ammunition were not all in readiness, and also that the soldiers had not yet recovered from their wounds; commands were therefore given to the army to keep their ground firmly; without making any attack.

On July 3rd, a rain commenced of several days duration, during which period we had continued reports respecting the distress of the robbers, whose supply of food was nearly expended, and whose numbers were daily diminishing; many being in great alarm changed their clothes and found their way to our camp; some of these proved to be spies, who after being examined by deputy Maping and Wu Tsan-tsing, and confronted with those who had been made prisoners, were promptly executed. Active operations were delayed that we might become better acquainted with the nature of the devilish fortifications, with the places of ambush, and the most vulnerable points. The minister Yih Ming-tsung, communicated from time to time on these subjects, with general Foh-hing to the Peking prefect Tsung Yuen-shun, and to others, stimulating them to prepare for an early and vigorous onset. In reply, the said commanders stated, that the army ought not to be marshalled in battle array until the plans were all completed, that nothing should be hazarded at present; and that it would be a mere waste of ammunition to proceed immediately to close quarters with the enemy. They preferred keeping the rebels hemmed in, and to exhaust them gradually until the mistaken devils could be easily exterminated at a stroke, and therefore they determined meanwhile on putting a stratagem in execution when they should again come out to cut mullet.

Now, the stronghold of these brigands abounds in, a species of mullet, which covers hill and plain, and in sufficient quantity for the sustenance of a vast number. Latterly the brigands have been in the habit of quitting their quarters to cut the mullet for their subsistence,—their lives depending on this supply which was like relying upon a thread. On the 10th of July three hundred daring men were picked out of the ranks and sent to cut mullet at the same time with the rebels, while a strong force was kept in readiness to follow our reapers and to capture those of the enemy. The two bodies of reapers soon commenced fighting, when our troops rushed on by two opposite roads and pursued the robbers to their fortifications, which were found to be arranged like the feet of a tripod and from which the fire came like rain. On the two following days, the proceedings were much the same:—fifteen robbers were killed, ninety-five taken prisoners, and twenty-two thousand pounds of their grain carried away: twenty of our troops were wounded; unwilling to be entrapped, we only pursued them to the gorge of their fortifications, deferring an attack until the place could be well reconnoitred.

On the night of the 20th, when general Foh-hing, Pan-Shi-yoh, and Chang-siu, were devising measures for a general attack, report was brought by a spy that Ling 'Rh-shih-pa younger brother of the chief brigand was at Kwei-tsz pagoda in a fort, which the criminals had hastily and very imperfectly erected. It was then decided to make an attack on this fort, and at 2 A.M. conducted by guides, our soldiers suddenly entered the fort, after killing the guard, and came to the apartment in which Ling 'Rh-shih-pa was sleeping; but he fought his way through, and escaped with a severe sword wound in his thigh. After pursuing the fugitives until they reached the main body, our men returned. We heard subsequently that Ling 'Rh-shih-pa had been severely wounded, watch was keep over him day and night and he was guarded by an extra force. His soldiers were so incensed that out of revenge they blew up with powder all of our party who fell into their hands.

On the 24th, general Foh-hing made another attack, which served to familiarise our soldiers with the roads leading to the dens of the miscreants. Thus from 19th to the 25th of July, engagements or skirmishes were constantly taking place. Patrols were doubled, guns were firing and drums beating day and night, whilst in the dark, lanterns were suddenly raised in various directions, so that the brigands began to be alarmed at the activity of our proceedings; but finding that nothing came and tired straining their eyes in expectation of an attack from them, they were put off their guard, their numbers meanwhile decreasing and their spirits sinking. On the latter end of July and then it was reported that the force consisted of only six thousand men. During that time the sound of preaching and praying could be constantly heard in their tents. Desertion was finally checked by a proclamation, which required the immediate execution of any man or woman found quitting the place. At length they were so pressed for means of subsistence that they killed children for food, proving that the chiefs are more wolfish, than the most debased of the wretches, whose names have come down from antiquity as scourges of mankind.

The minister Yih Ming-sung after obtaining further information from the spies he had employed, addressed the following to general Foh-hing, and to the military and civil officers generally on the 25th of July.—"There is reason to fear that, that calumnious deceiver Ling, finding himself so enfeebled, and so closely besieged may effect a retreat to some stronger position in the hills, or escape altogether—like the hunted dog or wolf,—and thus rising with renewed strength be able to run another course of wickedness; and as we are now in possession of valuable information, it behoves us to avail ourselves of it and proceed to the work of extermination without delay. Let the most heroic of each wing be selected for the onslaught, and let others be stationed at various points commanding the city, and when the signal is given, let all press on to the netting of the whole flock."

At 2 A.M. the following day, favored by great darkness, some of our troops were placed in ambush, while others advanced towards the batteries, which they found surrounded with moats, studded on each side with iron stockades; one thousand and ninety of these were speedily drawn out. Through the breach thus effected, several thousand soldiers crossed over, killing the sentry in passing. General Foh-hing gave orders at 8 o'clock, that the thirty-one batteries which they had then approached, should, at a given signal, be set on fire, and the occasion taken to burn the buildings with battering rams. At 4 o'clock the general himself gave the signal by beating the drum, when the courage of our soldiers rose an hundred fold, and they rushed to the attack. The western division, under the command of colonel Yang-ling, and captains Tae and Wang and lieutenant Ki Hung-hing, consisting of the braves from Kwei-shen, Hwang-tang, Ping-chang, Ho-tung and Chin-fu led the way, but finding they were unable to force the batteries in the first quarter, retreated and crossed the water to the magazine. At this juncture the subaltern Fung Shih-kwan taking another road, swam over the stream, regardless of the danger of being drowned on the one hand, or of being burnt on the other, being anxious only to be in the thickest of the fight and making nothing of it; then, scaling a wall he encountered Ling the rebel chief himself. The latter had already received a wound in the thigh, when, Ki Hung-hing commander of the former officer, having also swam across the stream, came to his assistance, and by their united attack Ling received numerous wounds; but our brave officers observing a party of rebels advancing, relinquished the idea of taking their antagonist alive, and therefore despatched him, cutting off his head and bringing it and the trunk away with them.

Lieutenant Ta Wang-ying also effected an important capture, bringing in alive the prime mover of the rebellion, the perverse instigator of all evil,—that criminal woman Mrs. Ching née Yih.

An exploit of the assistant magistrate Lin-chin, and lieutenant Pien Kan-tsing is also praiseworthy, they having led a band of braves through the western gorge burnt two batteries, and then proceeded in quest of Ling 'Rshih-pah,' younger brother of the rebel chief, who was confined in consequence of his wounds at the pawnbroker's styled Accumulated Treasure. This house at this place guarded by a powerful force, and after two hours' hot fighting finally succeeded in effecting an ascent on the house, the evacuation of which was then very rapid, the brigands being alarmed at the powder which was let down upon them through the rafters. Ling 'Rshih-pah passed out in front of the muzzle of a gun; the whole body however, was met and cut to pieces by the Chau-chau troops,—the head and body of the young chief being among the trophies of the action.

In the interim, colonel Kung-kiuan, and lieutenant Chiang Tsing-king and Su-hai, being joined by the troops under the command of major Ho Niu-lung and assistant magistrate Hu Shih-tsu rushed towards the strongholds, and captured them successively, burning twelve batteries, and killing great numbers. The first to enter the gorge at Ngai-kiang-pei, lieutenant Tsiang Lingkiau, was shot dead. At Kiang pass and at Tang Keun-kei, there was much hard fighting, many heads were taken off, and numerous prisoners captured. Lieut.-colonel Yen Hung-tsai led the Chau-chau soldiers to the western borders, and captured the father of the brigands Ling Yuhtsiau. At the same time major Tsi Tsin-gah, captain Yu-lih and lieutenant Tsing Keh-level, forced their way by different passages, to Gankiang and Mah Chang-kiang; burning on their way magazines of saltpetre and stores, and entered the gorge triumphantly.

(To be continued.)

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* *Indo-Chinese Gleaner*, Vol. II. p. 230.

† *Chinese Repository*, Vol. IV. p. 418.

‡ *Chinese Repository*, Vol. IV. p. 420.

§ *Indo-Chinese Gleaner*, Vol. II. p. 414.

‖ Staunton's translation of the Penal Code, Appendix.

* These ministers have it is stated been condemned to death by the enraged emperor. But Seu Kwang-tsin has since been reprieved and sent again to the army to retrieve his character, and the other has been placed under the orders of the viceroy of Peking.

By Yuen, pro. tem. Mayor of Shanghae, in the prefecture of Sung-keang, in province of Keang-soo, raised ten degrees and ten times recorded.

WHEREAS I have issued these stringent regulations: — it is in accordance with a personal communication with his Excellency the Intendant of Circuit, in which he told me forthwith to give orders to the responsible parties, to repair and put in order the barriers and flood-gates to the city water-ways; saying also that the barrier gates were not up at every street, and at the places where there were barriers, there were no people to attend them, so that they were virtually abandoned.

Having examined the state of the barriers and flood-gates to the several city water-ways, and all the street barrier gates, and having frequently given orders to the gentlemen whose business it is to superintend it, to have them repaired and rendered complete, and appoint men to take charge of them, who should prevent disreputable characters from passing in and out at pleasure, and examine and interrogate traitorous spies; all which is on record:—I now, in compliance with the above communication, besides again giving orders to the various gentlemen superintendants, forthwith to apply themselves expeditiously to the thorough repair of the city water-gates and flood-gates, and to put in order and render complete the several land and water barriers, have also in furtherance of the same object, published these stringent regulations. Wherefore I make this fully known to you the inhabitants, constables and others, that after the issue of this proclamation, each may exert himself to comply with its spirit, and all with united hearts use every effort to examine and detect any indication there may be of suspicious characters going out or in, and cause them to be immediately submitted to a rigorous interrogation, as to where they come from? and where they are going? if they can give no intelligible answer, but create a disturbance, relying on their own strength, and force their way through the barrier; then let such turbulent characters be seized and taken before the magistrate for examination. And let not the inhabitants in such a case hold back with indifference, or connive at the prisoner's escape, thus preventing him from being brought up for examination.

Let this special proclamation be implicitly obeyed without opposition.

Given on the 29th day, of the 7th month, of the 3d year of Hëen-fung. (Sept. 2d.)

0.

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

Sept. 14, Ariel, (Am.) for New York.
" 15, P. Adier, (Prus.) " Hongkong.
" 16, Island Queen, " Hongkong.
" 16, P. Menshikoff, (Rus.) " Japan.
" 16, C. of Seafield, " Singapore.
" 17, Iona, " Hongkong.
" 18, Celestial, (Am.) " New York.
" 19, Monarch, " Cowes.
" 19, Cherokee, " London.
" 19, Hermes, (H.M.S.) " Amoy.
" 20, Candace, (Am.) " New York.
" 22, L. M. Wood, (B.Str.) " Hongkong.
Outward Bound.—Golden Gate—and Crisis.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Countess of Seafield.
Liverpool.—Parana, Sunda, Confucius, and Lockett.
Cardiff.—Willem de Erste.
Great Grimsby.—Spirit of the North.
Singapore.—Walter.
Hongkong.—Bay State, Emu, Belliza, Jennett, Tartar, Audax, Robert, Star of the Union, Water Witch, Brenda, and Argonaut.

TABLE

Showing the Import *and* Export Duties *on* British Trade, *and* Tonnage Dues *on British Vessels: paid to the Chinese Government, at the Port of* Shanghae *during the following Years* 1843 *to* 1851.

	Duties,	Tonnage Dues,	Total Taels,
1843, ..	24,101-3-9-9	383-0-0-0	25,086-3-9-9
1844, ..	138,595-5-7-2	2,000-0-0-0	140,595-5-7-2
1845, ..	444,668-5-7-9	7,114-4-0-0	451,782-9-7-9
1846, ..	483,658-5-8-8	5,349-9-0-0	489,008-4-8-8
1847, ..	561,253-5-9-4	6,126-3-0-0	567,379-5-9-4
1848, ..	426,384-7-8-4	5,959-5-0-0	432,344-2-8-4
1849, ..	603,450-4-1-7	9,580-9-0-0	613,061-3-1-7
1850, ..	561,901-5-7-9	9,596-6-0-0	571,499-9-7-9
1851, ..	945,412-7-9-2	15,490-4-0-0	960,903-1-9-2
1852, ..	750,715-3-3-8	10,661-2-0-0	761,376-5-3-8
Total,	4,970,173-0-4-2	72,866-2-0-0	5,043,039-2-4-2

TABLE

Showing the Import *and* Export Duties *on* American Trade, *and* Tonnage Dues *on United States Vessels: paid to the Chinese Government, at the Port of* Shanghae *during the following Years* 1849 *to* 1851.

	Duties,	Tonnage Dues,	Total Taels,
1849, ..	114,027-7-3-1	2,950-1-0-0	116,617-8-3-1
1850, ..	176,677-6-2-4	3,244-3-0-0	179,921-9-2-4
1851, ..	407,702-1-2-2	8,417-6-0-0	411,149-7-2-2
1852, ..	635,480-0-3-5	16,135-5-0-0	651,616-5-3-5
Total,	1,333,887-4-5-2	30,417-6-5-0	1,349,306-0-8-2

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kitchin, Chemist, 7, Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however, the virulence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills, and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the *severity of the attack*, and the *speedy cure*, I think, speaks much in favor of your astonishing Pills. (Signed) R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Wolch.

Margaret McConnigan, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 84 YEARS OF AGE.

From Messrs. Thew & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.—August 2nd, 1851.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach, which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before. (Signed) HENRY COE, North Street, Lynn, Norfolk.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF THE GRAVEL, AND A MOST DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT.

Copy of a Letter addressed to J. K. Heyhoe, Esq., Sydney, New South Wales, dated February 24th, 1851.

Sir,—John Thomas Otley, Sailor at Lake George, was for a considerable time extremely afflicted with a complaint of the Liver, together with the Gravel. His medical attendants, after trying all their skill, candidly told him that his case was hopeless, and any further efforts useless. In this situation, and when expecting every day would be terminate his existence, a friend recommended him to try Holloway's Pills, and as a forlorn hope he did so, the first dose gave him considerable relief, he therefore persevered in taking them according to the directions, and is now restored to perfect health. He will feel great pleasure in confirming this statement, or even make an affidavit to the same effect, should it be required. (Signed) Wm. Jones, Proprietor of the *Goulburn Herald*, New South Wales.

WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS IN CASES OF DROPSY.

Persons suffering from Dropsy, either about the turn of life, or at other times, should immediately have recourse to these Pills, as hundreds of persons are annually cured, by their use, of this direful complaint in its different stages, when all other means has failed.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague,	Dropsy,	Jaundice,	Secondary
Asthma,	Dysentery,	Liver Com-	Symptoms,
Bilious Com-	Erysipelas,	plaints,	Tic Douleu-
plaints,	Female Irre-	Lumbago,	reux,
Blotches on	gularities,	Piles,	Tumours,
the Skin,	Fevers of all	Rheumatism,	Ulcers,
Bowel Com-	kinds,	Retention of	tions,
plaints,	Fits,	Urine,	Venereal affec-
Colics,	Gout,	Scrofula, or	Worms of all
Constipation of	Head-ache,	King's Evil,	kinds,
the Bowels,	Indigestion,	Sore Throats,	Weakness,
Consumption,	Inflamma-	Stone and	from what-
Debility,	tion,	Gravel,	ever cause,
			&c., &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices—1s. 6d., 3s. 9d., and 5s. each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.

☞ A file of the *North-China Herald*, can constantly be referred to at the Offices of Mr. HOLLOWAY.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS,

FOR the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines*; a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copyright secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York*.
For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai*

EDWARD HALL,

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REPIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

R. MEREDITH,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHANGHAE.

N.B.—Blacksmith's work and Bell-Hanging done.

N.-C. Herald Office's Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE Committee is respectfully informed, that all Communications, Advertisements, and insertions for the following number, should be sent, on or before Thursday in each week, or they may be too late for the same week's issue.

FOR SALE.

A FEW copies SHANGHAE ALMANAC for 1853. Price $2 per copy.

ALSO,

POWERS OF ATTORNEY.
PROTESTS, English and American.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, in Book.
BILLS OF LADING, per Steamer and Ship.
And a variety of Printed forms in daily use.

PUBLICATIONS ON HAND,

A NEW TEA TABLE just out from 5s. to 6s. and Taels 6-60. price $1 each, on card or paper.
REVIEW OF TRADE, 1850-51.
NAVIGATION OF YANG-TSZE-KEANG, Second Edition, by Walter Macfarlane, Esq.
REMARKS ON RENDERING THE CHINESE WORD *MAN*, "BARBARIAN."

NOTICE.

JOB PRINTING in all its branches, will be executed at our office, on the usual terms, with the greatest attention and despatch.—

viz:

Circulars; Notes; Cards; Policies; Manifests; Price Currents; Receipts; Deposit Notes; Bost Notes; Bills of Lading; Bills of Exchange; Bill Heads; Auction Bills; Diaries; Daily Sales; Comprador Books, and Cheques; Circular Addres-Wrappers; Pigeon-hole Headings; Letters of Hypotheeation; Tariffs; Wills; and every form of Document used in Official or Mercantile Establishments.

Also, Books and Papers, ruled and neatly bound to order.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

During the Week ending 23rd September, 1853.

The weather of the past week has been damp and disagreeable. The average temperature has been sinking gradually, while the barometer continues high, which leads us naturally to expect that with the new moon we shall have cool, dry weather.

TABLE

MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

September.		Barometer.		Aneroid.	Thermometer.			Wind.		Rain.	
					1853						
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1853	Mean of 3 years	1853	Mean	Minimum	Mean of 3 years	1853	1852	1853	Mean of 3 years
17	S.	30.06	30.04	29.96	70.0	71.0	71.0	N.W. to S.S.E.	N.W. to N.N.W.	0.06	0.23
18	S.	30.16	30.03	30.05	71.5	66.0	72.0	S.E. to E.S.E.	N.N.W.	0.50	0.52
19	M.	30.09	30.01	29.93	75.0	69.0	70.0	S.E.	N. to N.N.W.	0.09	1.05
20	Tu.	30.00	30.04	29.89	74.5	72.0	71.0	S.E. to S.S.E.	N.E. to N.N.E.	0.00	2.21
21	W.	30.01	30.08	29.91	73.5	72.0	71.5	W. to N.W.	N. to N.E.	0.75	0.04
22	Th.	30.05	30.04	29.99	74.5	72.0	72.5	W.	N.N.W.	0.03	0.10
23	F.	30.08	30.10	29.99	73.0	71.0	72.5	S.E.	N.N.W.	0.00	0.00
									Total	0.84	4.26
Shanghae, 24th Sept., 1853.				Mean	73.4		71.5				

N.B.—It is to be noted that in the above table the figures represent the mean of two observations taken daily, and have no reference to the maximum and minimum readings.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Sep. 18	Lady Mary Wood	B. str.	296	Jamieson	Hongkong	Sep. 14	Opium	E. Warden, P.&O. Agent.
" 18	San Benito	B. bg.	123	Dominguez	Manila	Aug.	Sundries	Russell and Co.
" 20	Syren	D. bark	210	Lewis	Amoy	Aug.	Sugar	Watson and Co.

PASSENGERS.—Per *Lady Mary Wood*—First Class—Rev. Mr. & Mrs. Reeves, Rev. Mr. & Mrs. Burdon, Captain & Mrs. Doble, Captain Smirk,—Messrs. Morton, G. T. Siemssen, D. D. Lalcaca and servant, C. D. Lalcaca and servant, W. R. Camajee and servant, Charles Maltby, Gray, Pullen, Christie, Hamboury, Crampton and servant,—and 3 China women and 2 servants. Second Class—Mr. Lawson,—Hae-wone, Ah-yune, Chin-how-fou, Leh-akwan and servant, Chew-hong-soo and servant, Ah-tick, and Ah-foo—and nine deck passengers.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Sep. 17	Celestial	A. ship	850	Palmer	New York	Tea, &c.	Bull, Nye and Co.
" 18	Hermes	H.M.S		Fishbourne	Amoy		
" 22	Lady Mary Wood	B. str.	296	Jamieson	Hongkong	Silk, &c.	E. Warden, P.&O. Agent.
" 22	Golden Gate	A. ship	1340	Balston	New York	Tea, &c.	Augustine Heard & Co.

PASSENGERS.—per *Lady Mary Wood*, Messrs. Nichol, Moore, Webster and European Servant; Wm. Potter, Siemssen—23 First Class Chinese, Ladies, Children and Husbands—1 Second Class—18 Deck.

SHIPPING IN PORT, &c.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Ann Welsh	797	Aug. 25	B. bark	341	Thornhill	Capt. E. M. D'Busche.		
Aurora		Sep. 1	Sp. bg.	125	Villar	Russell and Co.	Manilla	
Balder	W.	Sep. 11	Sw. bk.	383	Svenssen	Sykes, Schwabe and Co.	London	Early
Cambalu	775	July 8	B. ship	536	Alleyne	Reiss and Co.	London	Early
City of London	796	Aug. 26	B. bark	285	Fine	Watson and Co.		
Childs	W.	791	Aug. 11	B. ship	476	Bell	Dent, Beale and Co.	Liverpool	Early
Esmeralda		Aug. 21	H. bark	250	Jellens	Russell and Co.		
Favorite		Aug. 18	S. ship	430	Tom-chone	Gilman, Bowman & Co.		
Fleetwood		284	June 29	A. ship	603	Dale	Augustine Heard & Co.	Boston	Early
Gambia			Sep. 12	B. ship	567	Anderson			
Genoa		287	July 29	A. ship	741	Devens	Smith, King and Co.		
Hannah		801	Sep. 12	B. bark	247	Heritage	Smith, King and Co.		
Huntingdon			Aug. 30	A. ship	385	Jones	Wetmore and Co.	New York	
Hussar		291	July 9	A. ship	721	Lucas	Russell and Co.	New York	Early
James Scott		798	Aug. 28	B. bark	360	Sutter	Reiss and Co.	Liverpool	Early
John Knox		787	July 29	B. ship	396	Monroe	Smith, Kennedy & Co.	London	Early
Kingston		781	July 12	B. ship	843	Caithness	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	London	Early
Living Age		285	June 17	A. ship	727	Holmes	Russell and Co.		
Menelus		804	Sep. 12	B. ship	509	Leask	Reiss and Co.	London	Early
Mystery			Aug. 30	A. ship		Peterson	Smith, King and Co.		
Nanie			Sep. 13	B. bark	460	Ingleston	Hargreaves and Co.		
San. Benito			Sep. 18	Sp. bg.	135	Dominguez	Russell and Co.		
Sea Witch		786	July 28	B. bark	328	Heaton	Lindsay and Co.	London	Early
Siam			Aug. 23	S. bark	270	King	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.	Siam	Early
Snipe		292	Aug. 12	A. brig	180	Shannon	Augustine Heard & Co.		
Surprise			Aug. 30	A. ship	1261	Hanfett	Russell and Co.	New York	Early
Syren			Sep. 20	D. bark	210	Lewis	Watson and Co.		
Time		W.	Aug. 23	B. schr	96	Chapo	T. Lacy.		
Torrent		290	Aug. 17	A. ship	649	Copp	Mackenzie, Bros. & Co.	London	Early
William the IV.				B. bark	176	*Laid up*	James Baird.	Heaving down	hulk

☞ Those marked *W.* are at *Woosung*.

* Outside.

BRITISH MEN-OF-WAR AT THE PORT OF SHANGHAE.

Name	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Gazetted	Horse-power
—*British.*—							
Spartan	H.M.Ship	26	915	220	Capt. Sir W. Hoste,	1848	...
Salamander	H. M. Str.	6	816	160	Com. Ellman,	1845	220
—*American.*—						Comm'ned.	
Saratoga	U.S.Sloop	20	900	200	Com. Walker,	1850	...

RECEIVING SHIPS.—*AT WOOSUNG.*

Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Bride	B. brig	179	Doble	Cowasjee Pallanjee and Co.
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent, Beale and Co.
Folkstone	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Glenlyon	B. bark	348	D'Busche	P. and D. N. Camalzee and Co.
Macao	B. bark	226	Dunn	Cassombhoy Nathoboy and Co.
Mastiff	B. brig	148	Andersen	David Sassoon, Sons and Co.
Selenee	A. bark	388	Roundy	Russell and Co.
Sea Horse	B. brig	302	Lacy	Pestonjee Framjee Cama and Co.
Sir Edward Ryan	B. bark	330	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Swallow	B. bark	345	Thomson	Lindsay and Co.
William	B. brig	130	*Hospital*	Dr. G. Mottley.

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons Yards	Printed & Colred. Cottons—Yards	Woollens Pieces	Long Ells Pieces	Cotton Yarn, &c.
Spirit of the North,	Grt. Grimsby	800	May 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Countess of Seafield,	London	492	" 15	2,160,000	103,000	3,890	5,250	.....
Parana	Liverpool	326	" 26	1,571,000	.....	34	.....	5,000
Confucius,	Liverpool	.....	June 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Second of the same name this season.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* RAW SILK *from* SHANGHAE,—*Season* 1852-53.

Destination.	Green Tea Lbs.	Black Tea Lbs.	Tea. Total Lbs.	Raw Silk Bales
To Great Britain (direct),	5,535,100	32,103,000	37,638,100*	21,303
United States,	19,065,600	2,934,700	22,000,300‡	420
Australia,	.....	.....	4,660,000‡	.....
Coastwise,	.....	.....	2,414,000§	2,129
Halifax,	.....	.....	456,200	.....
Continent,	.....	.....	366,100	.....
Total from Shanghae,	.....	.....	69,131,000	27,962

* By Invoice weights—including *Nyanz* to Cork. † By Consular Returns. ‡ Estimated by tonnage.
§ Including 1,287,300 lbs. shipped here and despatched *via* Whampoa for New York.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAE *to* GREAT BRITAIN *Direct*, *From 1st July, 1853, to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Total Black	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods	Wool Bales	N'Loose Cases
July 5	Eliza Moore,	417	London	.....	.....	404,000	21	.....	.....	.....
" 17	John Bunyan,	466	London	.....	.....	295,200	1,336	.....	54	.....
" 28	Sir H. Pottinger,	232	Liverpool	.....	.....	157,725	317	.....	.....	.....
Aug. 5	Challenger,	608	London	.....	.....	380,000	3,061	.....	.....	.....
" 8	Nightingale,	1066	London	440,000	8,000	448,000	2,386	.....	.....	40
" 23	Lancastrian,	591	London	.....	.....	455,000	1,033	.....	75	.....
" 25	Gedfrard,	337	London	.....	.....	275,000	864	.....	.....	.....
" 31	Eclipse,	393	London	.....	.....	313,500	314	.....	44	.....
" 31	Neresa,	392	London	.....	.....	36,000	2,616	.....	50	.....
Sept. 1	Ashmore,	512	London	.....	.....	250,100	639	.....	90	.....
" 3	Nerbudda,	428	Cork	.....	.....	500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 13	Cherokee,	278	London	.....	.....	318,000	555	.....	.....	.....
" 14	Monarch,	337	Falmouth	.....	.....	362,437	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAE COASTWISE, *From 1st July, 1853, to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Total Black	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods.
July 11	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong	.....	.....	.....	531	.....
Aug. 7	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong	.....	.....	.....	653	.....
" 29	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong	.....	.....	.....	581	cases 37
Sep. 22	Lady Mary Wood,	296	.....	.....	.....	.....	264	cases 8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAE *to* AUSTRALIA, *From 1st July, 1853, to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Total Black	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods
Sept. 1	Aurora,	373	Sydney	.....	.....	120,000	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD*.—Per Annum, *Fifteen Sp. Dollars*;—Six Months, *Eight Sp. Dollars*;—Three Months, *Four Sp. Dollars*;—all payable in advance. Single Numbers,—To Subscribers, *Twenty-five Cents*;—To Non-Subscribers, *Fifty Cents*. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENT.—To Subscribers, Eight Lines and under, *One Sp. Dollar*;—each additional Line or Two Lines, *Twenty-five Cents*—*One-half* of these Charges for Repetitions. For Ships, *Two Sp. Dollars*;—Repetitions *One Sp. Dollar*. ☞ Advertisements will be repeated unless Countermanded.

AGENTS.—Messrs. Smith Elder & Co., *London*.

[*Edited, Printed and Published Every Saturday, by* HENRY SHEARMAN, *Shanghae*.]